



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the matter is found in the footnotes, some of which must be read to get a proper understanding of the text. The style is also bad, and grammatical errors are numerous. In the second place, the material is not well organized. This makes much repetition necessary and adds to the difficulty experienced by the reader in getting at the author's thought. Again, some of the discussions are not very enlightening. The author is at such pains to justify interest and profits that little light is shed upon them. On page 52, wages, we learn, may not be higher than prices will justify, and because of the competition for laborers, they will usually be the maximum marginal employers can afford to pay. We are assured many times over that laborers will get all they produce. In the discussion of the principles determining the rate of wages, we are told that there is a "wage fund" (p. 130). "This fund consists of all that employers stand ready to spend in wages whether the money paid remains from the original starting capital, came from recent sales of product, or is yet to be obtained from sales, loans or additional investment (p. 131).

Another chapter in which the reader will be disappointed is that bearing the title: "Have Wage Workers Obtained their Share?" The average reader will expect to find information relating to what wage workers have as a matter of fact received. But of such information little will be found there or elsewhere. The author holds (p. 363) that they have obtained "a constantly increasing share of a constantly increasing product." This opinion is based upon the theory that competition among employers causes prices to fall with the diminished expense of production so that if laborers do not gain directly by obtaining higher money wages, they must gain indirectly as consumers. Inasmuch as many writers have expressed doubt as to the varying proportions in which the product has been divided, would it not have been better for the author to establish the truth of his opinion by citing facts rather than, in effect, by stating that it must be so?

But while much of the book is disappointing, it contains several very good chapters. Among others, those on "Co-operative Industry," "Profit Sharing," "The Shorter Work Day," "The Injunction in Labor Disputes," and "Prison Labor."

H. A. MILLIS.

*Leland Stanford Junior University.*

---

*Militarism.* A Contribution to the Peace Crusade. By GUGLIELMO FERRERO. Pp. 320. Price, \$3.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1903.

In the English version of this work the original text as published in 1898 has been modified to answer the objections of its critics, and enlarged so as to include new problems for consideration. The avowed purpose of the book is to encourage "the grand work of pacifying civilized nations," and to demonstrate that a "general European war . . . . would be a world calamity and would produce incalculable evils without recompense."

The author launches his theme with a general discussion of the principles and policies that actuate the conduct of nations in reference to peace and war at the end of the nineteenth century, devoting some attention to the significance of

the brief struggle between Spain and the United States. He traces the remote origin of the instinct of war back to the brutish passions and vagaries of barbarous multitudes or "hordes," of which the followers of the Mahdi furnish a recent type. The defects of Greek and Roman civilization, and of course the militarism incident to it are then passed in review. This enables Signor Ferrero to analyze keenly the prevailing conditions in the Ottoman Empire, the "death throes" of which he finds to be a heritage from the bellicose convulsions of ancestral hordes and a manifestation of impotence before the giant strength of a European civilization whose real development is one of peace. The Napoleonic Wars constitute a natural prelude to the particular forms of militarism as evolved in the contemporary history of France, Italy, England and Germany. The character and purposes of the militarism prevailing in these countries are examined, and the relative influence of Cæsarism and Jacobinism noted on the conditions more especially of the Latin states. A study of the economic forces that now tend to militate against war concludes the book. These, the author hopes, may usher in "the age of *Pax Christiana* . . . . of longer duration and more glorious than the *Pax Augusta*."

The historical method of treating the theme has led the author at times to lengthen his illustrative episodes unduly. Stilted phrases and numerous errors, also, which occur in the translation diminish the force of the propositions advanced, although they do not greatly obscure the earnestness and logical power with which Signor Ferrero has marshaled his deductions from the past and assumptions from the present. The impartial reader, nevertheless, is hardly convinced that the primary instincts of the human race have become so altered in the course of civilization as to render the love of country any the less sensitive to dishonor, or the desire for national and individual aggrandizement any the less inclined to profit by an opportunity, even at the risk of war.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

*Columbia University.*

---

*Tenement House Problem.* Including the Report of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900. By various writers. Edited by Robert W. de Forest and Lawrence Veiller. Pp. xxx, 470; 516. Two vols. Price, \$6.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1903.

These volumes contain more helpful material on the housing problem and ways to meet it than any score of volumes hitherto published. They will be classics wherever public or individual interest in the housing conditions of the working classes exists. In fact, they will be needed wherever social needs are scrutinized and social wrongs challenged, for, while primarily devoted to housing they contain valuable chapters on tuberculosis, the social evil, public baths, immigration policy, playgrounds and park systems. Very properly is the study designed as a "contribution to the causes of municipal reform, to report progress made, and to guide progress still to come." These volumes are the production of two men who more than any others were responsible for the successful installa-